WEDNESDAY,

North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per gnnum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Pollars, if not paid within six months from the time of sub-

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be in serted one time for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows

One	square,	6 m	onths, (1	4 lines t	o a squar	e,) \$10
One	square,	12	44	**	. "	18
Two		6 m	onths,	"	a	15
	squares,	19	-66	- "	**	25
Taxable Control			onths,	44	16	120
Thre	e squares	12	Contract of the Contract of th	- 44	44.00	80

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted for one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$6 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months. The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk.

Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

The Standard.

NEBRASKA—THE REGISTER.

The Raleigh Register informs its readers that a bill had been reported to the Senate, organizing this Territory, but omits to state that Judge Douglas is its author. That paper is willing enough that the fact should go forth that the "Committee on Territories" had had the subject in charge; but it has no idea of stating any thing, even in connection with the slavery question, calculated to do justice to any prominent Democrat of the free States.

We have referred to this to show the policy which governs that press, and to put the people on their guard against its concealments as well as its statements and declarations.

But the New York Tribune, which is bitterly hostl: to slavery, speaks out as follows:

"SLAVERY IN THE FIELD. An overt attempt is set on foot in Mr. Douglas' Nebraska bill to override the Missouri Compromise. The eighth section of the act admitting Missouri as a State is as follows: "In all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies porth of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited! Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

This plain and unequivocal declaration, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in our Northwest Territories, is unceremoniously hustled aside by Mr. Douglas, who makes the compromise measures of 1850 the scapegoat for his sin in doing it. He says that:

'A proper sense of patriotic duty enjoins upon your committee the propriety and necessity of a strict adherence to the principles, and even a literal adoption of the enactments of that adjustment in all their territorial bills, so far as the same are not locally inapplicable. '

And hence he proceeds to incorporate the following provision respecting Nebraska into his bill at the

'When admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution

may prescribe at the time of their admission.' It is not to be expected of men who live for the sole purpose of enjoying official station that they shall ever be manly, noble, or independent. They slavishly cower before every storm that threatens their opinions with popular condentnation, and make haste to trim their sails to catch the passing breeze of public favor. It is everywhere assumed among such that subjection to the slaveholding interest is now the only sure path to political honors and distinction. In the struggle of 1850, the great northern anti-slavery sentiment was inundated and overwhelmed in consequence of the succumbing temper and faithfulness of rotten leaders. With their own hands they destroyed the dykes and let the waters flow in and wash away the rich fruits of years. The Thirty-first Congress inaugurated the era of submission to slavery. Since then everything has gone on swimmingly in this line. Not only was the slavery question compromised, but the character, reputation and principles of hundreds of our public men were also compromised by the same operation. There was a general debauch and demoralization throughout all politicle circles, as was clearily manifested in the triumphant run of Gen. Pierce. The demoralization continues. It is not to be expected, therefore, that we shall see, for the present, in the acts of pubic men who place success before principle, anything but unmanly submission to the demands of the slave power. If Gen. Taylor had lived, and if the Wilmot-proviso doctrine had substantially triumphed, as it would have done through the instrumentality of his policy relative to our Mexican acquisitions, then we should have seen the reverse of what we now see. Instead of finding Mr. Douglas down on his marrowbones at the feet of slavery, we should see the same man standing up firm and strong in behalf of the glorious old ordinance of 1787. Freedom's battle was fought and lost in 1850, and the cowards and

tors have all run to the winning side. The New York Tribune, an active and decided Scott paper, speaks of Judge Douglas as having humbled himself "at the feet of slavery"-as having started a movement calculated to abrogate the Missouri line and make Nebraska a slave State; and the Raleigh Register, another Scott paper, printed in a slaveholding State, conceals the fact that Judge D. s at all connected with such a movement, and expresses no gratification at the prospect of the extension of slavery to the Territory in question. We call attention to another fact : The Tribune distinctly declares that " if Gen. Taylor had been elected, and if the Wilmot-proviso doctrine had substantially triumphed, as it would have done through th mentality of his policy relative to our Mexican quisitions, then we should have seen the reverse of

what we now see." These movements, be it remembered, which are denounced by the Tribune and other Northern sheets as favoring the spread of slavery, are taking place

under an administration which the Raleigh Register is seeking to induce the people to regard as allied with the schemes and interests of the Freesoilers. Comment on such facts is unnecessary.

THE VOICE OF MISSISSPPI.

The following Resolutions were recently adopted by the Senate of Mississippi by a vote of 20 to 7 No State in the Union is more deeply interested in slave property than Mississippi; and her voice, unchanged by the hypocritical clamor of certain Southern Whig leaders, is still on the side of Gen. Pierce and his administration:

"1. Resolved, (by the legislature of the State of Mississippi,) That we cordially approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce; that we recognise in him a firm upholder of the Union of the States and a fearless defender of State rights as expounded and understood by the fathers of the republic.

2. Resolved, That the policy of the Ptesident, as exhibited in his message and executive appointments, in discountenancing all further slavery agitation 'in and out of Congress,' meets our hearty approbation, both on account of the consonance to his known anteccdents and pledges before his election, and because we believe that the discussion of the exciting questions connected therewith iseminently dangerous to the institution itself, and destructive of the best interests of the country.

3. Resolved. That the appointment by the President of Mississippi's favorite son, Colonel Jefferson Davis, to a seat in the cabinet, is a just cause of rejoicing to the people of this State. That the President, in selecting him to preside over the War Department, whilst he exhibited a patriotic devotion to the interest of the whole nation, in the choice of one possessing such eminent abilities, at the same time manifested a becoming deference to the voice of the people of the South in making an integral portion of his administration that hero and statesman, who is no less distinguished for his chivalry on the field of battle, his wisdom in the cabinet, his eloquence in the Senate, than for his patriotic devotion io the interests of every part of our common country."

The Whig Executive Committee of North Carolina have issued through the papers another Address, calling on the Whigs to organize, hold meetings, and send delegates to the Convention. The Register, whose Editor appears suddenly to have waked up to the importance of the crisis, utters his mingled hopes and fears in this wise:

"Let us, then, have instant action in every County, where meetings have not yet been held or called. Upon this, [mark what he says,] let us remember, depends nothing less than the fate of the Whig party

"Instant action!"-this, says that journal, will achieve "a victory that will remind us of the good old days of yore." We beg the attention of our readers to the striking fact, to wit, that one of the leading objects of the Whigs in the next campaign, according to the Register, will be to do something to 'remind" Whigs generally "of the good old days

This Whig Address is signed by Col. Andrew Joyner, as Chairman-a gentleman who declared (in substance) in his place, on the floor of the Senate, that he would never consent to Free Suffrage-that the common people should never, if he could prevent it, have the privilege to vote taxes on him or to vote away his rights as a landholder! The people can see for themselves the auspices under which this Whig Convention is to be assembled.

THE HOMESTEAD AGAIN. It seems that we cannot induce the Editor of the "Standard" to face the music on this question. Some time since he boldly took ground against the Homestead; but since the Washington "Union" has come out for it, thereby indicating the views of the President, we have been unable to extort a single sentence from the "Standard" on the subject. Register.

Our position on this question is unchanged. We are opposed to all bills to divide the public lands, to give them away to the States in which they lie, or to the people of the States by homestead bills, or by whatever name such bills may be called. We are in favor of the doctrine on this subject announced in the State and Baltimore platforms, and reiterated substantially by President Pierce in his first annual

We are not in the habit of misrepresenting the views of the Register, and we trust that journal will cease to misrepresent us. We are willing to stand or fall by our principles, and we shall hold our cotemporary to the same test.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following is the arrangement, made by the Superior Court Judges, for their Spring ridings:

1.	Edenton Ci	rcuit,	by	Caldwell,	Judge.
2.	Newbern	"	"	Ellis,	**
3.	Raleigh	"	"	Bailey,	"
4.	Hillsborough	1 "	- 44	Manly,	44
5.	Wilmington	"	"	Saunders,	"
6.	Salisbary	"	"	Settle,	**
7.	Morganton		*	Dick.	11
1000	15 10 3			ALL STREET, ST	T. Mary Mary

GUANO. The Baltimore Sun learns that in addition to the advance of \$4 per ton for Peruvian guano, (making the price \$50) which the agents of the Peruvian government, Messrs. Bareda & Bro., are instructed to demand for all consigned to them from the Chincha Islands, they hereafter will not sell loss than fifty tons, so that the general sale of the article will be by the general commission merchants and regular dealers. It is certainly to be hoped that our government will speedily devise some means of reducing the price of this agricultural necessity.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The foreign news by the Niagara is important. The Russian and Turkey question appears to be more complicated and farther from a settlement than ever. The chances for a general war are thought to have

materially increased. Cotton was firm, with an upward tendency. The market for breadstuffs was much excited; wheat, flour and corn had advanced considerably. This must, of course, have the effect to raise still higher the price of these articles in this country.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART. We have received the December and January numbers of this valuable and interesting periodical. It is embellished with many fine engravings, and the reading matter is of a superior character. Published by Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce Street, New York, at \$3 per annum. It is worth double the money. We have also received the Popular Educator, by the same publisher—price \$1 50 per annum—a valuable periodical.

From the annual tabular statement of the Railroad Journal it appears that the whole number of miles of railroad in the United States, in operation, upon the first day of the current year, was 15,511 miles; an increase of 2104 miles since Jan. 1, 1858.

LATE FROM-CALIFORNIA.

RALEIGH,

The steamer Northern Light has arrived, bringing California dates to Dec. 31st. She brought \$850,000 in gold. The Oregon left San Francisco on the 31st with \$400,000 in gold.

The accounts from Lower California are to the 16th, and very contradictory regarding the Fillibusters. It is known, however, that they were besieged from the 5th to the 14th, when, during the night of that day, they sallied forth and drove off besiegers, who fled, leaving arms and everything else. The reinforcements had not arrived, but were spoken off San Francisco on the 21st, and probably reached Ensenada on the 25th. Immediately upon their arrival an attack was to be made on San For-

Sixty-eight millions of gold have been manifested at the San Francisco Custom House during the year 1853. It is estimated that the amount exported since its first discovery reaches two hundred and sixty millions thirty-five thousand dollars. Passengers | been prepared by the committee in the shape of a arrived during the year about 26,000.

Business was exceedingly dull. The demand from the interior was small, and the stocks on hand are said to be immsnse. All staples had declined.

All the Pacific Railroad surveying parties had returned. They speak favorably of the Southern route, which seems to be generally preferred. Lieutenant Parks had started for Washington.

Oregon dates had been received to the 24th. The Legislature had organized. Application will shortly be made to admit Oregon into the Union as a State. Population is estimated at 50,000

NOTICE OF NEW BOOKS.

The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1854. - Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co.

The plan of this Annual, which has now reached its 25th volume, has been long familiar to the people of our country. To attempt to show its convenience and utility would be like setting up a formal vindication of the art of printing, or any thing else that the wants of the age have rendered a matter of simple necessity. Most men are anxious to keep an eye to the wonderful progress of our common country, and of the several States, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, religion, education, &c. In doing this, there are two principal difficulties. The first arises from the vast number and the great variety of persons and things, respecting which information is sought and desired, and the consequent number, size, and expense of the journals, reports and other documents, in which this information is contained. It is true that the extensive printing done by Congress, and the readinesss with which our Representatives disseminate these documents among the people, give them opportunities and sources of acquiring knowledge which are very valuable. But who has time to read every thing of this kind? It is not possible for men engaged in their various pursuits to keep up with the mere journalism of the day. The second difficulty is that of discriminating between what is true and false -between what is valuable or worthless in those branches of knowledge, of which our countrymen are in a great measure ignorant. To remove these difficulties supposes, of course, a highly respectable order of talent and qualification on the part of compilers or editors of a work like that before us. This is the only point about which our readers need to be really concerned. We are happy to say that every item of information appears to have been derived from the most reliable and authentic sources, as a brief examination of the work will show; and as evidence of its adaptation to the popular want, we may repeat again, that it has now reached its 25th volume. To be had at Pomeroy's.

BEAUFORT RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

The following gentlemen (says the Goldsborough Republican,) who are appointed Commissioners to open the books for subscriptions to the Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, are requested to meet at Newbern on Wednesday the 1st day of February next:

CARTERET CFUNTY. Isaac Ramsey, Richard Hall, M. F. Arendell, Thos. Duncan, Josiah F. Bell. CRAVEN Co. Alonzo T. Jerkins, W. G. Bryan, Chas. Slover, John Blackwell, John R. Justice, Wm. H. Washington, G. S. Stevenson, Moses W. Jarvis, E. R. Stanly, F. P. Latham, I. Disosway, H. B. Lane, sr., Jas. C. Stevenson, H. G. Cutler, Alex-

Jones. Dr. J. Shackelford, C. Williams, B. Askew, Joseph Kincey, sr., Joseph Whitty, Lucien S.

LENOIR. Wm. C. Loftin, Thos. Woodley, J. C. Washington, L. C. Desmond, Nicholas Hunter. GREENE. Chas. Edwards. WAYNE. E. Pipkin, W. S. G. Andrews, Thos.

Kennedy, W. B. Edmundson, Wm. K. Lane, R. Washington, Dan'l. Cogdell. JOHNSTON. W. H. Watson, W. S. Ballenger, Thos. Lockhert, W. H. Moring, Linn B. Sanders. WAKE. R, M. Sanders, Geo. W. Mordecai W.

W. Holden, John H. Bryan, Ed. Yarborough, Willis Onslow. Geo. Ward, John M. Franks, Owen Huggins, John A. Averitt, R. McLean, C. B. Glover, Daniel Harget, Elijah Ferguson, J. Rawk, Henry H. Harper, Henry Best, James Williams, Henry H.

The Star speaks of the Democratic State Committee, which met in this City on the 20th, as 'the Democratic clique." No one believes our cotemporary when he twinkieth thus. The Committee assembled in pursuance of a public notice, and its

proceedings were laid before the people. HIGH PRICES. Wheat was selling in Petersburg, on Tuesday, at \$2 per bushel, and flour was selling in New York for \$9 25 per barrel, and corn at \$1 per bushel. Flour in Baltimore, \$8 25 to \$8 30.

We invite the attention of those wanting State Coupon Bonds, to the advertisement of Mr. Treasurer Courts, in our paper to-day.

Judge Iverson, State Rights Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Georgia.

An establishment for the manufacture of oil from the cotton seed has been started in New Orleans. It the cotton seed has been started in New Orleans. It is asserted that the oil is of a bland, pleasant taste, possessing all the qualities of olive oil, that it burns with great brilliancy, and is peculiarly fitted for using upon machinery, on account of not gumming or drying. If the oil is really valuable, the manufacture will soon become an important one, for the quantity of raw material is unbounded.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-1st SESSION.

Mr. Petitt moved that the committee on private

MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1854.

FEBRUARY 1, 1854.

land claims have a clerk. Agreed. Mr. Douglas asked leave to make a report from the committee on territories. He said that the attention of the committee had been called to the fact that the Southern Boundary of Nebraska, as laid down in the bill as heretofore reported, would divide the Cherokee country. To avoid this the committee had determined to recommend thirty-seven as the Southern Boundary. The people of that country have two delegates acting as their agents in this city, who had urged that the country be divided into two territories—one Nebraska, the other Kansas territory. The delegation from Iowa, and so far as he had been able to consult with the Missouri delegation, satisfied the committee that it would be better to have two territories. There were some other amendments made by the committee in relation to a delicate subject, and which were made with a view that there could be no difference of opinion as to the meaning of the bill. These amendments had new bill.

Mr. Johnson. Do you put both territories into

Mr. Douglas. The one bill will provide a territo-torial government for both Nebraska and Kansas. The committee desire this new bill to be printed. Motion that it be printed. Agreed to.

The section of Mr. Douglas' bill defining the boundaries of Kansas and Nebraska, which provides for the election of a delegate, is amended by adding to the words, "that the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said territory as elsewhere in the United States," the following: "Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative.

Section 27 enacts that in order to avoid all misconstruction it is hereby declared to be the true ntent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation, the following propositions and principles established by the compromise measures of 1850, to wit: First, that all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second, that all cases involving title to slaves and juestions of personal freedom are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of

appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Third, that the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories the same as in

Mr, Hunter reported back the amendment of the House to the Senate bill regulating the disbursement of the Senate contingent fund, and recommended that they be rejected, except the last, which he recommended be adopted in a modified form. The recommendations were concurred in. Mr. Jones of Iowa, reported a bill granting a pen-

sion of five years half-pay to the widow of Capt. Gunnison, killed by Indians in Utah. Passed. Mr. Hunter reported the Military Academy appropriation bill, with amendmente, appropriating 5,000 for repair of Professor's quarters; \$20,000 or the construction of a Calvary Exercise Hall, and to increase the salories of the Professors of French,

drawing and sword exercise.

Mr. Cass, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Butler, Mr. Everett and other Senators spoke on the subject of the outrages offered in some Northern and Western localities to Bendini, the Pope's Nuncio. A resolution of Mr. Cass, calling on the President for any correspondence which may have taken place with the government of the Papal States touching a mission to the United States, was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Various departmental communications were laid before the House by the Speaker, and were appro-

Mr. Hunt asked leave to offer a resolution directing payment to be made to the widow of Sergeant S. Prentiss, of whatever balance there may be due him on account of mileage and per deim, while engaged in 1838 in contesting for a seat in the House of Re-

The resolution being introduced, Mr. Stanton o Ky., explained that this balance was some \$760. The previous question being next called, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Bernhisel offered a resolution directing the committee on elections to inquire and report on the expediency of extending the Oregon land laws over the Territory of Utah. Adopted. Mr. Fuller moved to suspend the rules, for the in

troduction of a resolution calling on the President for copies of contracts made by the Topographical Bureau in connection with harbor improvements. Rules suspended and resolution agreed to. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution

directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval hospital at Memphis, Tenn. Agreed to. Similar resolutions, calling for examination into

and reports on various local projects, were introduced and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the rules were suspended, and the House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, when Mr. Wade addressed the House at length against the conduct of the Erie rioters.

He was followed by Messrs. Ritchie, of Pa., Drum Campbell, and Washurn of Illinois, when the committee arose and the House adjourned.

The following committee on McDougal's Pacific railroad bill was announced; Messrs. McDougal, of California; Hamilton of Maryland; Cobb, of Alabama; Ewing of Kentucky; Bliss, of Ohio; Bailey of Georgia; Washburn, of Maine; Drum, of Pennsylvania; Clark, of Michigan; Hunt, of Lousiana; Kidwell, of Virginia; Walley, of Massachusetts, and Walker, of New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. SENATE. The Nebraska bill was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The French Spoilation bill will be taken up Mon-

A pension was granted to the widow of General House. The Post Office Committee reported an amendment to the act of 1851, reducing postage.

A bill establishing the office of Lieutenant Gene ral was reported.

The Hon. Mordecai Oliver of Missouri is making a

speech against tonnage duty. Neither House of Congress was in session on Wednesday. Mr. Bodisco's funeral took place at 8 P. M., and was attended by most of the members.

A "FIGHTING EDITOR. The editor of the Victoria (Texas) Advocate indulges in the somewhat expensive luxury of an assaultant whom he styles his "fighting editor," and for the information and the terror of those having business in that department, announces that he has appointed a Judge Rayland of that village to occupy this responsible postion, stating, by may of showing how well he deserved this high honor, that the week previous he had killed three full grown bears in one day.

The Crystal Palace Awards. The following are among the awards (over 1,200 in number) of "honorsble mention" made by the Crystal Palace juries.

North Carelina Copper Co., Guilford Co., N. U., yellow copper ore.

A. Miller & Co., Newharn, N. C., for rosin oil.

ILLNESS OF Gao. Lureard, Esq., rur Author. A correspondent writes to the Boston Post that this gentleman is not and destitute. He is residing in an eliment dying condition, without proper attendance or care, in the second story of an old house gitaated in an unfrequented part of Philadelphia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

French Circular in Relation to the Eastern Question France Remonstrating Against the Conduct of Austria—The Russian Army Ordered to Cross the Danube—The Porte Accepts the Last Note—Its Rejection by the Coar—The War in Asia—Actice Military Operations in Kussia—Prince Albert Charged with Betraying Gabinet Secrets—Temptation of Napoleon by the Coar—Postponement of the Soule Second Duel—State of the Markets. &c.

HALIFAX, Jan. 23d. The steamer Niagara arrived this forenoon, bringing Liverpool dates of Jan. 7th, having experienced very heavy weather. She will be due in Boston on Wednesday. The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 5th and the Andes on

Advices from Constantinople and St. Petersburg were contradictory, but there was little doubt that the Czar had refused the last proposition of the Western Powers, and that a general war must ensue. A tremendous snow storm, the heaviest for many years, had occurred throughout England, France and Belgium. Great floods were feared.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The Paris Moniteur contains a circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Dec. 30th, addressed to all the French Legations on the Eastern question. The document is moderate, but very firm. It narrates the phases of the question, states that England, France, Austria and Russia had solemnly recognised the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. It further declares that the affair at Sinope took place in violation of all these provisions, Russia having declared that she desired only a territorial guarantee. Therefore, to prevent the Ottoman territory and flag from attacks from the navy of Russia, the French and English fleets are ordered to enter the Black Sea.

The circular terminates by expressing the hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convul-

The papers authoritatively state that the French Government is dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, and has addressed a stronu remonstrance, intimating that any further secusion from the proceedings of the other powers, will be regarded as meditated hostilities, a result by which Austria must be prepared to abide. It is also intimated that France will extend aid to Hungary and Italy.

Paris papers report that the Czar had given orders for the immediate crossing of the Danube, which forbids the h pe that he will accept the last note of the Western Powers.

The latest advices from Constantinople express little hope that negotiations can lead to any satisfactory result. The Turkish council had declared itself permanent. The Cabinet was harmonious. On a recent occasion, when a disturbance occurred, the Sultan declared he would rather abdicate than accept assistance against his own subjects.

and Wallachia, from Orgiva down to Cronstadt. They were also permitted to make purchases in Aus-Prince Esterhazy had not yet gone to St. Peters-

burg on account of some political misunderstanding. Constantinople was quiet. Trieste was mentioned as the place for the meeting of the proposed Con-

It was reported that the peasantry had risen along the Danube, from Kalafat to Turna, and turned out the Russian officials.

Authentic information confirms the report that the Porte had accepted the note of the four powers, and says it will not object, under certain conditions, to an armistice, but insists on the evacuation of the Principalities and the maintenance of the Turkish sovereignty. It consents to a Congress in a neutral city-to a revision of existing treaties, and will consider the propriety of further ameliorations in behalf of its Christian subjects.

The deliberations of the divan continued for three days, and, when then result was announced, a tumult se at Constantinople. A mob of three thousand persons, led by the Ulemas, assembled and declared the constitution violated by the council. For a time a riot was apprehended, and a force of marines was landed from the English and French steamers, but a proclamation was issued by the Sultan, on the 22d, which restored quiet. Several of the mob were arrested and banished

Definite information relative to the action of the Czar was daily expected. Intelligence from St. Petersburg, to the 20th, received at London, states that the Emperor had formally rejected the Vienna protocol and the note of the 5th inst., but had consented to examine the Turkish propositions of the 20th, without recognizing the right of European interference between Russia and Turkey.

The allied fleets had not entered the Black sea on account of tempestuous weather. The instructions to the commanders of the fleets are, that in the event of meeting any Russian vessels of war, they will, in the name of their respective governments, request the Russian commanders to return to Sebastopol, there to await further orders from their government. On their refusal to return force will be used.

The Russian statements affect not to feel the slightest alarm about the movements of the allied squadron. On the contrary, they assert that when the fleets enter the Black sea a general outbreak will occur in India, Algeria and Greece, and that Greek insurrections will break out in Turkey, every thing having been thus organized by the agents of the

Between the Russian and Turkish armies no move nent of importance had taken place, but skirmishes between the outposts were of daily occurrence. The Russian despatches state that the Turkish army in Asia was utterly disorganized, and that the troops had killed Selim Pasha and Gen. Guyon. These statements were not credited. The Turkish bulletins merely acknowledge the evacuation of the Russian territory without loss.

The latest accounts from Persia were more satisfactory, but irreconcileable with the statement that the Russian General Germeloff commands the Persian army. A Constantinople dispatch says the British 'Charge to Persia had succeeded in terminating the differences between Great Britain and Persia. The most extraordinary military activity is manifested all over Russia. The Czar had got a supply of 20,000,000 rubles from the church. The London Observer says that agents are on the way to purchase ships and ammunition privately for Russia, in the

Habil Pasha is in the Turkish ministry, without a ortfolio. Riza Pasha succeeds Mahmoud Pasha as

Minister to Marine.

ENGLAND,—Much indignation was felt against Prince Albert, the public voice protesting that he is a tool of Russia, and that Aberdeen is under his influence. The Prince, it is charged, betrays all the Cabinet secrets to Russia, Austria and Germany, ind the matter was expected to come before Parlia ment.

The financial statement for the quarter ending January 5th, shows a large increase in the revenue.

France.—At the customary new year's levee, the Emperor addressed the Ambassador, expressing the hope for the maintenance of friendly relations with all their governments. He assured the Ottoman Ambassador of his good-wishes, sympathy and efforts in behalf of Turkey. The correspondent of the London Times reports that 70,000 Frenchmen are ready for the Turkish campaign when they are required. The War Department states that the number of men available for arms in case of a general war is 250,000.

It is current in political circles that the Czar continues to tempt Napoleon to desert the English alliance, and offers to consent to the French annexation of Belgium and Egypt. The Czar had also promised to abandon the Bourbon cause.

Baroux.—The recent snow storm was tremendous, blocking up the railroad macks for three days.

The King had declared the total suppression of the import duties on coal till further notice.

Brain.—The second duel of Mr. Sonle, which was

to have taken place with Lord Howden, was post

poned on account of illness in the family of the latter.

Sweden and Denmark
have issued circulars declaring their neutrality, came

what may.

PRUSSIA.—The King was about to submit to the Chambers the project of a loan.

Austrea.—Late advices confirm the report of an mediate 5 per cent loan of \$20,000,000.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.—Brown & Shipley quote Cotton firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of the week 26,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,250 and exporters 2,250. The quotations are: Fair Or-leans 62d; Middling 63d.; Fair Mobile 63.; Middling 53d.; Fair Upland 63d.; Middling 53d, closing firm. Stock 588,000 bales, including 273,500 American. Breadstuffa.—The market for Breadstuffs exhibit-

ed more excitement than at any time since the year of the faming in Ireland. The market was exceedingly active, with large speculative demand and closed very firm. Flour had advanced 3s. a 3s. 6d. per bbl.; Wheat 1s. a 1s. 2d per bushel, and Corn is 6d a 2s. per quarter.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FIRE-

WOOD.						
		Lbls. in a	Prop.	Comp.		
-	Was Tones, Grand Say Co. Sals	cord.	value.	value.		
1	Shell-black Hickory,	4,469	\$1 00	87 40		
	Common Walnut,	4,221	0 97	7 03		
	White Oak,	3,821	0 81	6 09		
4	White Ashe,	3,420	0 67	5 60		
5	Swamp Whortleberry	, 8,861	0 75	5 55		
6	Shrub Oak,	8,337	0 74	8 47		
7	Apple Tree,	8,115	0 60	5 18		
8	Red Oak,	3,983	0 69	5 11		
	Black Oak,	3,120	0 66	4 89		
10	White Beech,	2,986	0 65	4 91		
11	Black Birch,	2,815	0 63	4 67		
	Yellow Oak,	2,818	0 60	4 44		
13	White Elm,	2,692	0 58	4 29		
	Maple,	2,669	0.54	4 00		
	Buttonwood,	2,449	0 52	8 85		
16	Spanish Oak,	2,391	0 51	8 77		
17	White Birch,	2,369	0 58	8 56		
	Pitch Pins.	1,904	0 43			
	White Pine,	1,868	0 42	8 18		
	Lombardy Poplar.	1.774	0 40	8 11 9 96		
-	LOUIS I OUGH.	1.414	0 40	2 3/10		

Each cord of wood, when geeen, is estimated to contain 1,443 lbs. of water. The farmer, then, who takes a cord of green wood to market has a load not much less for his team than his neighbor, who should put on with his cord that weight of water. The table shows the weight of a cord of different kinds of wood, when dry or seasoned, and the comparative value of the same, assuming as a standard the shellblack or white heart hickory.

THE BRITISH COAL TRADE. A 'ate English paper estimate the capital invested i at £10,000,000, the annual production 37,000,000 tons, and the value at the mouth of the pit £1000 000,000. At the points of consumption, including expenses of transports and other charges, the cost is estimated at £20,000,000. About 400 iron furnaces of Great Britain consume annually 10,000,000 tons of coals, and 7,000,000 tons of iron-stone, in order to produce 2,500,000 tons of pig iron, of the value of upwards of £8,000,000. For the supply of London alone 3,600,000 tons of coals are required for manufacturing and domestic purposes; the coasting vessels conveyed in 1850 upwards of 9,360,000 tons were exported to forign countries and the British possessions. The number of persons employed in mining is about 120,000. The extent of the coal areas in the British Islands is 12,000 square miles, the annual produce 37,000,000 tons; of Belgium, 250 miles, annual produce 5,000,009 tons; of France, 2,000 miles, annual produce 4,150,000 tons; of Prussia, 2,200 miles, annual produce 3,500,000 tons: of Spain, 4,000 miles, annual produce 550,000 tons; of British North America, 180,000 miles, annual produce not known.

Navy Department Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 23. The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Dr. Wheelan as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Daniel B. Martin as Engineer-in-chief of the Navy; John Lepthall as Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipments and Repairs. All attached to the Navy Department; and each of them men of the highest ability, talent and energy. With such chiefs, Mr. Secretary Dobbin is powerfully assisted, and the whole Navy may well congratulate itself. Progress and potency are

now the order of the day.

Ohio Legislature. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21. The Senate had passed a resolution expelling Day, a negro reporter, by a vote of 17 to 10.

The Eric resolutions had produced a protracted discussion, and a milder substitute had been offered The election of U. S. Senator had produced a warm canvass. Messrs. Medary, Manypenny, and Hugh were are sanguine. Allen stock was good.

A young man in California whose friends at home had neglected to write him for a long time, adopted the expedient of sending letters to various business men in the neighborhood, inquiring the prices of land and stock, what he could buy a handsome farm of 200 or 300 acres for, &c., intimating that he had large sums to invest. By return mail he received no less than seven letters, all anxiously inquiring after his health, when he was coming, &c., and has received three or four every mail since, including some very warm ones from an old and very cold sweetheart.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 24, 1854. The article of WHEAT seems to excite more interest in our market at this time than any other; and the news received by the steamer last night, and announced in the city papers this morning, caused it to advance to a figure hitherto unattained. We hear of one very superior lot of 800 or 1000 bushels, that brought \$2. The market price, however, may be put down at \$1 95.

WHEAT—We quote prime white at \$1 88 @ \$1 95. Red do at \$1 83 @ \$1 95.

do, at \$1 83 @ \$1 88.
FLOUR-We understand flour has alightly advanced. We quote fipe at \$7 \(\); superfine at \$7 \(\)5; extra superfine \$8; family \$8 50. We hear of no sales since arrival of steamer. It cannot be bought now at the prices here given. TOBACCO—Brisk and scarce. Large \$4 50 to \$5. Common Leaf \$5 to \$7 50. Good Leaf \$7 \(\)6 \$23\(\)6. COBN—Corn has gone up to 70 tenus.

COTTON—Cotton is selling at 23\(\)7 cents. Holders demand \$2\(\)

mand 9%.

GUANO—The Government agent has advanced the price to \$50 per ton, by the cargo. Price asked here \$50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

Enras.

FLOUR 88.25 @ 88 21. Generally held at \$5 50.
CORN advanced 10 cents.
WHEAT advanced 15 cents.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his tract of land lying in Edgecombe County, on the west side of Swift Crock, four unites from Battle's Depot, containing Seven Handred and Sixty six acres with about four hundred acres now in a good state of cultivation and a considerable portion of it low grounds, which contain a plenty of good mud convenient for composting the said land; has a Dwelling House, Outhouses, Gin House and Screw, and a House for an Overseer, and a firstrate well of water. Any person wishing to purchase can have the terms by applying to

Samuery 25, 1854.

21—otpd.

THE MACON HOUSE, NAMED IN HONOR To the late Name, Macon, of North Carolina, is the town of Portenouth, near the Depot of the Seaboard and Rosnoke Railroad, and the Steam Packet landing, is now the town of the receiver of courts.

ppen for the recoption of guasts.

THOMPSON TYLER, Manager.

January 25, 1836.

THOMPSON TYLER, Manager.

S1-6m.

EXCELSIOR. SPRING PASHIONS FOR Guntletunen's Hats—just received by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Releigh, Jan. 25, 1886.